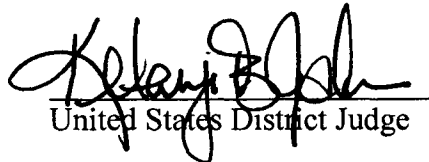


Flaherty v. IRS, 468 Fed. App'x 8, 9 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (citing 5 U.S.C. § 552(f)(1); *Martinez v. Bureau of Prisons*, 444 F.3d 620, 624 (D.C. Cir. 2006)).

Apart from naming the wrong defendants, plaintiff does not allege that an agency has improperly withheld records responsive to a properly submitted FOIA request. *See McGehee v. CIA.*, 697 F.2d 1095, 1105 (D.C. Cir. 1983) (FOIA jurisdiction “is dependent upon a showing that an agency has (1) improperly; (2) withheld; (3) agency records”) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted)); *Marcusse v. U.S. Dep't of Justice Office of Info. Policy*, 959 F. Supp. 2d 130, 140 (D.D.C. 2013) (An “agency’s disclosure obligations are triggered by its receipt of a request that ‘reasonably describes [the requested] records’ and ‘is made in accordance with published rules stating the time, place, fees (if any), and procedures to be followed.’”) (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(3)(A)). Rather, plaintiff alleges that he requested documents from a federal court. *See* Compl. at 2 ¶ 10. But the FOIA “adopts the definition of agency contained in 5 U.S.C. § 551 (a)(1)(b), which specifically excludes from its coverage ‘the courts of the United States.’ ” *Maydak v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, 254 F. Supp. 2d 23, 40 (D.D.C. 2003) (citing 5 U.S.C. § 552(f)). Consequently, the Court finds that plaintiff has stated no viable claim under the FOIA. A separate order of dismissal accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.

Date: September 30, 2019


United States District Judge